

ished, and this they declared would come to pass within two or three years.

Some of the important Progressives on the ground tonight are George Roosevelt, cousin of the ex-President, Gov. Vessey of South Dakota, Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, State Treasurer Taylor of Tennessee, ex-Gov. W. M. O. Lawson of West Virginia, Gov. Carey of Wyoming, ex-Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Col. W. H. Nelson of the Kansas City Star, William Plinn, Gifford Pinchot, former United States Game Warden, Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington, Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut, who has just resigned from the Taft Administration, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Colorado, John M. Parker of Louisiana, Judge Milton D. Purdy of Minnesota, George C. Folsom of Oklahoma, and James H. Garfield of Ohio, not forgetting Cecil Loe of Texas.

All of these Roosevelt Progressives are here with many friends from their States. Gov. Bass of New Hampshire has sent a telegram saying that he is too ill to be present, but is just as heartily as ever in his support of the movement. There are many young men in the delegations. Many of these young men say that they have voted the Republican ticket; others say that they have been Democrats, but they and their fellows are Roosevelt Progressives.

All the leaders are awaiting the arrival of Col. Roosevelt to-morrow morning. From the moment of the Colonel's arrival, increased energy and a general quelling all along the line are expected.

Col. Roosevelt, on his arrival here to-morrow must take up and decide for himself the settlement of the negro contests in Florida and Mississippi. Influential members of the presidential committee feel that Col. Roosevelt has made a mistake in his effort to ignore the negro voter in the Southern States and that his declaration on that line will be injurious to his cause among the negroes of the Northern States.

This negro question has agitated members of the committee all day and has been discussed from many viewpoints by arriving delegates who believe that Col. Roosevelt must himself give the final decision.

A subcommittee took up to-night the contests in the First and Second Congress districts of Ohio, which is Hamilton county or Cincinnati. This is a fight between the rival sections of the State. Some of them lean to La Follette progressivism and others to Roosevelt progressivism. But even these cases were not decided, as they are to be decided by Col. Roosevelt's determination to-morrow.

The New York, California, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other delegations are to be at the station to-morrow morning with their own delegations. Some of them are to be escorted here to his headquarters in the Congress Annex.

The Colonel is to look over carefully all Progressives suggested for the committee on resolutions and credentials, and he is to take up with his friends as soon as convenient the candidate for Vice-President.

A new name was suggested for Vice-President to-day in Gen. Basil Duke of Kentucky. Gen. Duke is nearly 80 years old, was a famous Confederate General and was one of the originators of the Palmer-Buckner gold Democratic movement in 1896. Col. Roosevelt, it is well known, favors a Southern Democrat for a Vice-presidential candidate. It is partial to Luke E. Wright of Tennessee or John M. Parker of New Orleans. If it is decided to make an "East and West" ticket, instead of an "East and South" ticket, Gov. Hiram Johnson of California could run. He believes that he will not seek the nomination, but among the delegates, who regard him as a second edition of Roosevelt, the sentiment is strongly in favor of placing him in second place.

It is argued, however, that Roosevelt is so strong in the West that it would not strengthen the ticket to pick a Westerner for running mate, while by giving the position to a Southern Democrat the ticket would gain popularity in the South, a region in which the Progressives are expected to make a great fight.

James Rudolph Garfield of Ohio was quite enthusiastic to-night when he called attention to the fact that thirty of the delegates from Ohio who participated in the Taft convention are delegates to this.

Mr. Garfield and others in Ohio believe that eventually a third State ticket will be named in the Buckeye State, just as in Illinois and just as the New Yorkers declare to be happen in the Empire State.

The campaign managers of the National Progressive party believe that Col. Roosevelt should make a march from a strategic standpoint, to the old great parties in at least two directions. For present purposes they deem the action of the New York State branch of the Progressive party in including women in their delegation and in taking a stand in favor of a thorough consideration of the woman's suffrage question as one of the most important bearing in helping Col. Roosevelt to the electoral votes of the Western States which already have accorded suffrage to women.

The States in which women now have the right to vote and their representation in the electoral college are California, 13 votes; Colorado, 6; Idaho, 4; Utah, 4; Washington, 7; Wyoming, 3, or a total of 33 votes in the electoral college.

The fact that Col. Roosevelt is playing this single issue so strongly is looked upon as important from both the Taft and the Democratic standpoints in view of the suggestion that no candidate for a President might have a majority of the electoral votes and that the defeat of a President would ultimately rest with the House of Representatives. That such a thought is in the Roosevelt mind is evidenced by the canvass which has been under way among Republican prospective candidates for Representatives in Congress next fall as to how they will stand on this question should the election of a President be thrown into the House.

The other next piece of strategy is Col. Roosevelt's determination to place the machinery of the opposition party to the Democrats in the South in the hands of white men alone. They figure that such a course may give them three or four Southern States this year on the issue of Col. Roosevelt for President, but that in any event it will eliminate from the present campaign organization in the Southern States as any political factor whatever before the next Presidential campaign comes around in 1916.

It is the Roosevelt idea that if he cannot elect himself President this year he at least can prevent the reelection of President Taft and so smite the present Republican machine not only in the South but in the North as to give him control of the situation in the Presidential election in 1916 in case the majority of the Republican machine leaders do not elect to go over to the National Progressive party in blue.

convention is creating much interest because it includes a number of women delegates and alternates who are ardent women suffragists.

These women delegates came along on the special train from New York which carried the men delegates and arrived here just before midnight yesterday. They were just as enthusiastic over the politics of the situation as their brother delegates, but especially were they jubilant over the prospect of having the right of votes for women recognized by what they believe is to be a potent national political party.

NEGROES HERE MAY COOL TOWARD COLONEL

Editor of the "Age" Says His Ban on Southern Black Man Will Hurt Him.

Col. Roosevelt's letter to Julian Harris of Atlanta, Ga., defining the Colonel's position in the matter of negro delegates to the Progressive convention, is being discussed widely by the educated negroes of New York. The result of the discussion, and of the letter as well, so far as a hasty canvass of a few of the more prominent of the negroes yesterday served to show, has been to leave the colored vote in the coming election very much as it was before.

There is a Taft element among the negroes of which Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, is accredited leader. This faction is still for Taft and its members expect additions to their ranks because of the Roosevelt letter. The New York Age is the organ of this faction.

Several of the pastors of the larger negro churches say that the great majority of negroes in New York have been for Roosevelt all along and that the Colonel's letter will make no difference with their vote. The Amsterdam News, the other negro paper, supports Roosevelt.

Finally there is a fairly strong Tammany Hall element, and this will support Gov. Wilson.

Collector Anderson was out of town yesterday. Lester A. Walton, managing editor of the Age, the negro Taft paper, said that although there had been a strong sentiment among the colored voters of New York in favor of Roosevelt he believed this sentiment had been decreased by Mr. Roosevelt's letter. Mr. Walton said he thought the Colonel had drawn too arbitrary a line between the negroes of the North and South and that the race in the North would resent his action.

He pointed also to the case of Dr. Redmond, named as national committeeman from Mississippi by the Progressives after the Roosevelt men left the Republican national convention and who has been supplanted by a white man. Mr. Walton does not consider this an example of the square deal and thinks that the attitude of Col. Roosevelt will operate against him.

The Rev. Richard M. Bolden, pastor of the Zion Church in Harlem, is of the opinion that there will be some defection from Roosevelt as a result of the letter, but is inclined to believe that any negroes leaving Roosevelt will go over to Wil on Mr. Bolden has not found much Taft sentiment among those with whom he comes in contact.

The Rev. E. W. Daniel, curate of St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Harlem, believes that the Roosevelt letter has only gained admiration for the Colonel among Northern negroes. Mr. Daniel talked about the matter yesterday in the absence of the pastor of the church, the Rev. Hutchins Bishop, who is on his vacation. He was expected to give his opinion on the letter and to keep himself informed on the feeling existing among men of his race, said yesterday that negroes favored the Roosevelt position and that he himself brought the present situation of themselves by their attitude at Chicago.

The negro, he said, believed in Col. Roosevelt, did not have confidence in Mr. Taft, who was expected to give his opinion on the letter and to keep himself informed on the feeling existing among men of his race, said yesterday that negroes favored the Roosevelt position and that he himself brought the present situation of themselves by their attitude at Chicago.

Mr. Arnett said members of his race in the North recognize that the Republican in the South, negro and white alike, cannot deliver a single electoral vote for a Republican candidate for President and that the negroes who have assisted their votes in Republican conventions are men who have been kept in office continually in return for this support. The mass of the non-offending negroes, Mr. Arnett said, have little sympathy with this small class.

Frederick R. Moore, proprietor of the Age, said last night that his paper has sent out 200 letters inquiring how prominent negroes feel toward Col. Roosevelt after the publication of his letter. Mr. Moore believes that the larger number of thinking men of the race will be turned against the Colonel by the letter and that the letter will consider these sentiments the "same kind of demagoguery" displayed in the Brownsville matter.

Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Moore says, is resentful because he could not buy the negro delegates at Chicago, and now proposes to throw the Southern negroes into a league with the white men and to make himself a candidate before and when he was backing Mr. Taft's candidacy.

Another Set of Democrats Opposes Dix Renomination.

Another Democratic organization to resist the renomination of Charles E. Murphy and nominate a progressive for Governor was formed in Albany on Saturday night. The call was sent out by William Lustgarten, a lawyer, of 68 William street.

Others on the executive committee are Congressman Henry George, Mr. Chester C. Platt of Genesee, Thomas W. Newcomb of Monroe, Raymond V. Ingersoll of Kings, Horace Sage of Dutchess, A. J. Elias of Erie, C. M. Cuyler of Albany, John Martin of Richmond, Edward Holak of New York and Charles J. Miller of Niagara.

The only possible candidates for Governor mentioned in the call were Maynard Sage of Dutchess and John N. Carls, ex-Public Service Commissioner. The league does not like either. It asks: "Is it not time that an attempt was made to get a man with convictions, even if it means the Governor's chair once more?" The organization also says that it wants a candidate who is fit to be on a ticket with Gov. Wilson.

DRINK BE-BART DRY GIN.

Keep as cool as a cucumber. —Ad.

COMPTROLLER PRENDERGAST OF NEW YORK.



He will second the nomination of Roosevelt at Chicago.

BULL MOOSE ARE OUT TO FIGHT OLD GUARD

New York Delegation Will Adopt Strong Anti-Fusion Resolution To-day.

ONLY T. R. MEN FOR OFFICE

Will Name Complete State and Local Tickets in New York by August 20.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The New Yorkers are to play an important part in this convention. The followers of Roosevelt from that State, numbering 15, are an important element in the Progressive movement.

The Roosevelt New York State convention adjourned its work at Buffalo to hurry on here and participate in the preliminary work of the National Progressive convention. It will reconvene in the Congress Hotel at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow and complete its unfinished business, the most important of which is the adoption of a resolution defining the attitude of the New York State party toward candidates on other party tickets.

In the convention at Buffalo, Mr. Woodruff and Committee Chairman Brod of Manhattan, Kenney of Wyoming, Gould of Wayne and Hamilton of Erie were appointed a special committee to draft a resolution. They met to-day and drafted it.

The Roosevelt managers in New York State expect to hold their State and other conventions by August 20 to meet the conditions laid down in a resolution to be adopted to-morrow. It will declare against the nomination of any man on the Progressive ticket who has not openly espoused the Roosevelt third party movement. It also will declare that the movement in New York shall be entirely independent of each and every other candidate of any other political party, although the Progressives will not object to either of the two old parties endorsing any of their candidates.

This part of the resolution in effect is an invitation, a bid and a threat. These New York Progressives are out hammer and tongs to destroy the Republican State organization headed by Chairman Barnes and to bring about the defeat of every Republican State candidate to be named by the Republican State convention to be held at Saratoga on September 27.

A number of these Roosevelt men are provided with copies of the Barnes Senate investigating committee's report, which declared Mr. Barnes to be "the greatest beneficiary of graft in the city and county of New York." They are sure that they are alive to the strength of their position and while they do not believe, or at least a majority do not believe, they can elect their State ticket, they are convinced that they can defeat Chairman Barnes's State ticket and within the next two years either absorb or annex the Republican State machine to the Progressive movement.

It is easily demonstrated in the minds of the Progressive New Yorkers that by their third ticket the Democrats are practically certain to elect the State ticket, two candidates for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and a vast majority of the Congressmen, too, was added, the Roosevelt third ticket in New York State will destroy the proposed fusion which Chairman Barnes hopes to cement. The Democrats on two Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, which is but a preliminary step to a fusion next year on Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs to be Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals who is to be a Democrat.

The Roosevelt people, going further, declare that they would not permit any fusion by which Chairman Barnes could pay his political debts to Senator Brackett, and furthermore these Roosevelt people insisted that it was folly, more than folly, for Mr. Barnes or any Republican in the State of New York to suggest Mr. Brackett for the most exalted office in the judiciary of the State of New York.

In other words, it was made known here to-day that the Progressives of New York are to direct a terrific fire on Chairman Barnes and all of Mr. Barnes's friends in the Republican State organization and to neither ask nor give quarter in any direction. They are out to destroy, they insisted, the Barnes organization, and they are convinced that in the present Republican State organization they have nearly twenty leaders who will join the Progressive movement in New York State after the Barnes machine is obliterated.

Col. Roosevelt, it was made known, has been beside himself with annoyance at the proposition to nominate Senator Brackett for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Roosevelt's friends in the Progressive movement asserted to-day that Senator Brackett had been not a whit behind Chairman Barnes in his onslaught on Roosevelt and all of Roosevelt's friends in New York State, and they are quite convinced that when the State party meets to-morrow, they will be able to get Mr. Brackett out of the State in recognition of the support given to the Barnes machine in the Progressive State convention at Buffalo.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, chairman of the

The New York delegation, issued to-night a statement defining the character of the delegation, speaking in laudatory terms of the women in the movement, predicting that the fight is really between Roosevelt and Wilson and that Roosevelt will be elected. The statement is as follows:

No man can speak for the New York delegation. It is a body of men and women, each and every one of whom is an individual, and each and every one of whom is a citizen of the State of New York. It is a body of men and women, each and every one of whom is a citizen of the State of New York. It is a body of men and women, each and every one of whom is a citizen of the State of New York.

This is the eighth national convention which I have attended as a delegate and I have never seen a more patriotic and more earnest body of men and women. They are here to discuss the most important questions of the day and to make the best use of their time for the benefit of the people.

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'ASTOLEN NOMINATION' IS BULL MOOSE PLAIN

Roosevelt Party Makes Reply to White House Statement Defending Taft.

SWINDLED, SAYS COLONEL

Indiana and Texas Contests Discussed and National Committee Attacked.

The provisional National Committee of the Roosevelt party began to scatter about the country yesterday a reply to the statement issued last week from the White House defending the Taft nomination and attacking the Roosevelt party. The reply is a seventy-six page pamphlet, entitled "A Stolen Nomination for the Presidency."

With part of Col. Roosevelt's "Thou Shalt Not Steal" editorial as a preamble, it analyzes the more important contests State by State and proves to the satisfaction of Senator Dixon, Col. Roosevelt and the other compilers that the Colonel was swindled out of the nomination. They thus survey the general situation at Chicago.

The total number of delegates making up the convention was 1,078. To nominate Mr. Taft required 540 delegates. Mr. Taft had 540 delegates at the time of the convention. Of the honestly elected delegates Mr. Roosevelt had a decisive majority.

How was Mr. Taft to be nominated? Not by a majority, that was clear. He had 540 delegates at the time of the convention. Of the honestly elected delegates Mr. Roosevelt had a decisive majority.

The National Committee, the pamphlet says, in order to seat Taft delegates from the Thirtieth Indiana district ignored the contents of affidavits showing that a majority of the district delegates had not voted for the Taft delegates. As to Texas, the pamphlet says:

The delegates elected from Texas were undoubtedly the regular and lawful delegates. They were elected by the people of Texas. They were elected by the people of Texas. They were elected by the people of Texas.

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PICK CRANE FOR TREASURER.

Chicago Manufacturer Can Have Place if He'll Take It.

National Chairman William F. McCombs would not admit yesterday that Charles H. Crane was even a tentative choice for treasurer of the Progressive National Committee, was also reticent. But it can be said the authority of a man who knows the gist of the Wilson-McCombs controversy. Saturday night that Mr. Crane will have the job if he will accept it. Whether or not he would accept was not known here yesterday.

Mr. Crane is president of the R. F. Crane Company, elevator manufacturers, of Chicago. He had always been a Democrat until he voted for Mr. Taft in 1908. In 1910 he was appointed United States Minister to China, but on the eve of his departure from San Francisco he was recalled.

The reasons for the recall have never been officially stated, but it was generally understood that he was thought to have talked indiscreetly as to the purposes of his mission. It has also been said that Japan dropped a hint that another ambassador would be more acceptable to that nation.

ROOSEVELT ON HIS WAY TO CONVENTION

Colonel Determined Not to Let Bull Moose Platform Be Compromised.

MRS. ROOSEVELT WITH HIM

Talks of Brownsville on Train—Firm in His Southern Negro Attitude.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—(On the Twentieth Century Limited with Col. Roosevelt.)—Col. Roosevelt does not intend to let Progressives who may differ in degree from himself put anything over on him in the platform line at Chicago. The idea of anybody doing anything like that to the Bull Moose leader might seem absurd, but there have been rumors that some of the Progressive leaders planned to nominate the Colonel and then, having him committed, add the platform suit to accord with their idea of political style. But the Colonel won't give them a chance.

He is determined to make the big speech in which his convictions on vital questions are expressed before the delegates in the National Progressive convention. Mr. Roosevelt in announcing his determination to go to Chicago, said that he would be there before the delegates before platform building is begun and that he did not intend to be placed in a position where there would be any necessity of making a compromise on any vital matter. He wanted, he said, to have the National Progressives know in detail just where he stood and what in detail he stood for. He said that if they nominated him it would be with their eyes open and with a perfect understanding of what he would go before the people with as a candidate and promise to do.

Even a Bull Moose may feel the need of saving his voice for strenuous calling when the political mating season is on, and Col. Roosevelt didn't want to talk politics or anything else on the train. But he couldn't resist when some one asked him what he thought about President Taft's action in handing out a job by executive order to Mingo Sanders, sergeant in the negro battalion that shot up Brownsville, and recently politically active for Taft. The Colonel knitted his brows for a minute.

"I don't say this," he said, "Sanders was the ablest and most respectable non-commissioned officer in the company which on the recommendation of Secretary of War Taft was discharged without honor from the service in 1906 and of which Mr. Taft as Secretary spoke as follows: 'there the Colonel read from a "campaign literature" card which he had:'"

"I have no objection to saying that if the guilty could be ascertained, he would be punished, but the guilty could not be ascertained and the very impossibility of determining who are the guilty is a serious matter. It is a serious matter to the Government and a serious matter to the people. It is a serious matter to the Government and a serious matter to the people. It is a serious matter to the Government and a serious matter to the people.

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ALDRICH BANK PLAN NOT IN T. R. PLATFORM?

"Only Over My Dead Body," Says Dean Kirkway, Who Will Help Draft It.

MANY PLANKS SUGGESTED

All Will Be Heard, but Document Will Conform to Colonel's Big Speech.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The building of the platform for the National Progressive party was begun to-day shortly after the arrival of Dean Kirkway of Columbia University, who is to be New York's member on the committee on resolutions. There are several groups of Col. Roosevelt's followers who are interested in framing a platform which will be a forceful and vote getting document. There were Roosevelt platform builders at the University Club, at the Congress Annex and at the Blackstone.

George W. Perkins, Harry F. Cochrane, Senator La Follette's chief lieutenant up to a short time ago, Senator Dixon and dozens more participated in the conferences. All told about forty platforms have been written for this convention. Many parts of these forty platforms have been forwarded to Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and by him turned over to Dean Kirkway and others who are to whip them into shape so that they may be finally discussed and accepted by the committee on resolutions, which is to report to the convention on Wednesday.

It is safe to say, though, that the platform in its entirety will conform to Col. Roosevelt's 21,000 word speech which he is to deliver in the convention Tuesday. Speaking tentatively of the proposed platform to be adopted by this convention Dean Kirkway said:

All Progressives interested in this third party movement are to be heard before the final draft of the platform is completed. At the present moment the tariff plank, I apprehend, will demand that certain inequalities and unfairnesses in the present tariff law shall be done away with. It is suggested that the platform should call for material reductions in certain directions and yet this spirit of fair protection to fair American industries shall be retained. We may demand a non-partisan tariff board of experts who shall keep in mind the underlying principle of fair protection to fair American industries so that they shall be protected from ruthless competition from foreign manufacturers.

"But the system of special privileges must be done away with. Some of our friends believe that the tariff plank should call for serious reductions in many schedules, but these reductions should be made in such a way as to be fair to the people. It is suggested that the platform should call for material reductions in certain directions and yet this spirit of fair protection to fair American industries shall be retained. We may demand a non-partisan tariff board of experts who shall keep in mind the underlying principle of fair protection to fair American industries so that they shall be protected from ruthless competition from foreign manufacturers.

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